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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.
REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of Pennsylvania: I am directed by the Republican State Committee to announce that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in Convention at the Opera House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 26th, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices: One person for the office of Auditor General; two persons for the office of Comptroller-in-Chief; thirty-two persons (four at-large) for Presidential electors, and to choose eight delegates and eight alternates at-large to the Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of June, next, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

In accordance with the rule adopted at the State Convention held in Harrisburg on August twenty-fourth last, the representation in the State Convention will be based on the vote polled at the last Presidential election. Under this rule each legislative district is entitled to one delegate for every two thousand votes cast for the Presidential electors in 1896, and an additional delegate for any fraction of two thousand votes polled in excess of one thousand. Each district is entitled to the same number of delegates as represented it in the convention of 1896. By order of the Republican State Committee.

FRANK REEDER, Chairman.
W. R. Andrews, C. E. Voorhees, Secretaries.

The "Long Toms" used in Transvaal artillery are said to be of the smooth bore pattern.

A vote will be taken on the currency bill in the Senate today. Passage is assured by a comfortable majority.

The Quay once repudiated a set-back in the Senate yesterday when the Republican caucus made no provision for the consideration of Senator Quay's claim for a seat.

All honor and reverence today to the memory of the dead heroes whose lives were snuffed out in a flash two years ago while standing guard in the harbor of Havana. Surely we "Remember the Maine."

The headline "Insurgents Again Defeated" has become such a familiar sign in this State that the average reader has to look for the date line to discover whether the vanquished is of the political or Filipino variety.

The Democrats of Connecticut have renounced the candidacy of William J. Bryan by declaring fidelity to the Indianapolis platform. The Democrats of the wooden nutmeg state, when it comes to monetary affairs, do not believe in imitation dollars, as prescribed by the Bryan platform.

The California Republican newspapers speak in the most scathing terms of the thirty-three members of the Legislature who were followers of D. M. Barnes, for botching the caucus which nominated Thomas R. Bard. Nevertheless Bard was elected Senator from California and the thirty-three "insurgents" stand discredited with their party.

When Col. Bryan reached Paterson, N. J., it is alleged that he had a roll of bank notes in the safe before retiring. As the orator during his address in Burlington declared that New Jersey was a veritable "robber's roost," he undoubtedly expected to be burglarized before he got out of the State with his collections.

Mrs. L. L. Blackburn, of Philadelphia, a prominent "woman's rights" woman, who is in Washington attending the annual convention of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, has issued a challenge to Cardinal Gibbons for a public debate. His Eminence will not engage in the contest, it is presumed, for the reason that he would be at a serious disadvantage in having to use the challenger's weapons.

The cases of Mr. Quay and Mr. Wannamaker are parallel in this particular—both are urged to retire from the fight for United States Senator. As to Mr. Quay, it is his enemies, who, fearing his towering strength, wish to get rid of the western statesman, but in Mr. Wannamaker's case the opposition comes from his friends, who knowing the storekeeper's weakness before the people, hesitate to go into battle, unless Mr. Wannamaker's ambition is shelved and public record made of the event.

The Pension Commissioner has sent out an order which Pension Agent Mulholland, of Philadelphia, is circulating in the district, notifying pensioners and those accustomed to prepare pension vouchers that the post-office address of notary or magistrate must hereafter be stated in every voucher or it will be returned for proper execution. There is also a new order requiring all guardians or committees to submit with vouchers an account covering the period from August 5, 1898, to August 4, 1899, and hereafter a similar account will be required with the voucher for November 4 of each year for the twelve months ending August 4. Unless such account accompanies the voucher payment will be refused.

The "insurgent" organizers in the State have had a deal to say regarding the evil of the use of money in politics, claiming the free electors of the State have been outraged by the purchasing power of gold during political campaigns. While the newspapers have been fed with articles upon the crying evil the Wannamaker-Pennington organization has been gathering in the shekels with which to carry on a campaign of corruption. An enormous fund of half a million dollars has been raised to be used in the effort to elect Legislators in opposition to Senator Quay. It is charged that in the Western part of the State an appropriation of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per county has been made to carry on the fight for "reform." One man on a fixed salary is now stationed in Pittsburgh, and has charge of the fights in surrounding counties. When the Armstrong county contest was inaugurated \$2500 in cash was deposited with the Treasurer of the insurgent organization of the county, the understanding being that \$5,000 additional would be forthcoming in three weeks. It is asserted that there are seven millionaires in the insurgent organization.

The spring elections will occur next Tuesday, the 20th inst. The approach of the day suggests the importance of going to the polls and voting the Republican ticket.

Every citizen and taxpayer of Bristol can go to the polls and cast his ballot for the full Republican ticket with the knowledge that he is doing what is possible to guarantee a wise and advantageous policy relating to local improvement and development.

The Republican candidate for Burgess is an honest, highly respectable and loyal citizen of the borough, a man who is fully able to assume the duties with dignity.

The candidates in the four wards for councilmen and school directors are mostly men who have been tried and have heretofore filled the positions with acceptability. In the first ward, for council, Mr. Wright has been a member of the borough law-making body for many years and will be returned with his usual majority. His colleague, Mr. Poole, has no reason to fear any reduction over his last vote. Harvey S. Roe, who is a candidate for re-election for school director, is at present one of the valued members of the educational board. Through his effective co-operation the borough public school system has been kept in the front rank with progressive boroughs.

In the second ward Messrs. Allen and Rathke are the consecutive candidates, the former seeking a re-election. Mr. Rathke is a present member of the Bristol Board of Health and takes an active interest in all affairs that tend to the betterment of the borough in which we live. Messrs. Allen and Rathke are entitled to the overwhelming Republican majority which the Second ward usually gives.

Frederic J. Byrnes and Frank Plum are candidates for re-election to council in the Third ward. The candidacy of these men possess value for the reason that they have had experience in the council chamber. Their re-election is practically assured. For school director in the Third ward W. L. Joyce is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Joyce has put against him on the Democratic ticket a Republican whom he defeated for the nomination. It is hardly probable that any Republican votes will be detracted from Mr. Joyce, who has served on the School Board, where his abilities are known.

The Fourth ward Republican candidates for council are Ellis Radcliffe and Alfred Barnfield. For school director William Baldwin. The Fourth ward usually returns a Democratic majority, and it is only upon exceptional occasions that a Republican squeaks through. The Republican candidates in the Fourth are entitled to sympathy which they will probably be compelled to accept in lieu of votes. The candidates if elected would give the Fourth a first class representation, therefore it is to be regretted that their election is doubtful.

Frederic J. Kraft is a candidate for re-election as borough tax collector. Mr. Kraft is high constable and has been very successful in collecting the delinquent taxes. His work has been systematic and thorough and he will probably be re-elected by an increased majority.

The Doylestown Democrat, which makes a specialty of furnishing unreliable Republican political "news," is still keeping up its guessing contest. That paper's latest fiction is as follows:

At the recent meeting of the Republican County Committee the renomination of Messrs. Edwards, Wines and Wilkinson was informally discussed by the committee members, and the result of the canvass of sentiment showed a nearly equally divided opinion as to their availability and possibility of their renomination.

It is now quite certain that the Quay people in Bucks will not support the present members and they feel that they are strong enough to make the contest successful. It is now believed that Colonel Gileson will personally lead the fight for a straight out Quay Legislative ticket and that he will have a strong backing from the State and Congressional Quay leaders.

OUR FUTURE TOWARDS THE FILIPINOS.

In answer to numerous criticisms made regarding the manner of treatment of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, the Hon. Page Morris, representative from Minnesota, ably aided the intentions of the Administration in regard to the government of the islands. Mr. Page, in Congress, said: "It may be necessary, Mr. Chairman, to provide different tariffs and commercial regulations for our own and for these people, not for their oppression, but for their benefit and support, and for the enforcement of the commercial policy which will redound to their welfare and our own. It may be necessary for a time, until the habits of freedom and the elevating influences of education and the expounded blessings of law and order have dated them for a better system, to establish a judicial system not strictly in accordance with those to which we have been accustomed (to be as rapidly as circumstances will admit brought into full harmony with our system), not to debate, but to improve and purify the quality of justice and mercy. It may be necessary to place certain restrictions upon their inhabitants, not for their oppression or degradation, but for their aid and our security and protection."

"That the inhabitants of these islands shall enjoy every fundamental and inalienable right, such as protection by the Government, the enjoyment of life and liberty, and the right to the pursuit of happiness and to acquire and enjoy property, subject only to such restraints as may be prescribed for the public good, all of us are fully agreed. That they will, under our Government, come to a realization of blessings of which they have never even had a glimpse before I for one have not the slightest doubt. It could not possibly be otherwise under the government and control of a people, in whom, as I have said in the beginning, these things are bred in the bone—a race and people liberty loving, liberty preserving, and liberty extending."

The Philadelphia Press last week said "everybody acquainted with Pennsylvania affairs knows that Mr. Wannamaker was not a candidate for governor." In view of the Press's assertion those Republicans who may not be "acquainted with Pennsylvania affairs," but who attended the State convention which nominated Governor Stone, are now wondering as to what position Mr. Wannamaker did occupy when a letter written by Mr. Wannamaker was read to the convention, which announced the Philadelphia's withdrawal from the contest.

Bryan favors holding the Democratic convention prior to the meeting of the National Republican delegates, in order to be first with an anti-trust declaration. Bryan evidently believes the Republicans intend going into the trust-smoking business, too.

The residents of Norristown, Plymouth and Norristown townships in Montgomery county are to be furnished with pure water. A new company has been formed known as the Pure Water Company of Pennsylvania. An ordinance intended to give the company permission to operate in Norristown was introduced in Council last week.

The Water Committee of Chester City Council at a meeting held last Saturday decided to recommend to Council that suit be entered against the Chester Water Company, on account of an alleged violation of a contract to supply pure water to the consumers in that city and for the purpose of forcing the company to erect a dam and filtration plant as it agreed to do several years ago. There has been a number of tests of the water used and furnished by this company and every time the experts have decided that there was no bacteria or disease germs in it. The action at this time will be taken on account of the sediment that is in the water, it being cloudy.

The Philadelphia Press of yesterday said: "The Schuylkill water served to the householders of Philadelphia has been muddy, discolored and repulsive for a week or more past. It was just beginning to clarify itself a little when the rains of yesterday washed into the river more silt and filth, which will keep it grossly and visibly polluted for days to come. It is evident that the contamination of the river by rainstorms gets worse year by year, until now it becomes unpalatable after every big rainfall. Filtration will cure all this."

The people of Bristol have been complaining vigorously because of the dreadful condition of the water furnished by the local water company. For weeks the water has been so filthy that it cannot be used for domestic purposes. The water company is alleged to be under contract to furnish pure water, and several persons have been considering the propriety of taking some action in the matter, as is contemplated in Chester.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the Council meeting on Monday night in response to the protests that have arisen from the patrons of the Water Company. The matter should be pushed to a conclusion. A borough the size of Bristol is entitled to pure water. It should be demanded by the people.

Joseph Gazzan has returned to St. Louis from South Africa where he was general manager of gold mining properties owned by a London syndicate. He was compelled to leave Johannesburg on the outbreak of war, but will return at the close of hostilities. With hundreds of other Americans and European citizens he left to avoid being impressed by the Boer Government. Mr. Gazzan is emphatically pro-British in his views as to the war and its causes. He says:

"An intimate acquaintance with the Boers shows them to be crafty and shrewd. A genuine Boer prides himself on being able to deceive people. Of the corruption of the Boer Government the whole world knows. As a nation they are not fit to govern. They are bitterly hated by the Kaffirs, who would be Boer slaves today were it not for Great Britain, this being one of the most potent causes of the present war. I know of my own knowledge that the Boers held up the Kaffirs on the border and deliberately robbed them. The Boers had been preparing for the war for several years. They are good fighters and will make a stubborn fight before they are conquered."

"When the war became a certainty an exodus of the foreign population of Johannesburg began. The representatives of 'Oom Paul' (Great Britain) gave all foreigners the opportunity to leave the country. Those who were neither Boer nor British man looked out for themselves. Therefore, there was nothing left for us but to get out of the country. When I first went to register in the Kingsburgh District and refused to assent to taking up arms against Great Britain in the event of war, I was classified as a suspect, and from then until I left the country was practically under surveillance."

Penrose Above the Standard.

"Pen" in Philadelphia Bulletin. There is a good deal of a disposition to find fault with Senator Boies Penrose on the ground of age, his habits or his partisan attitude. He is, of course, of age, and is not free from the factional animosities which are common to men of his position. He is, however, a man of whom Philadelphia was justly proud, and that he is unworthy of being classed with those who have disgraced the name of Pennsylvania is a thing which is not to be compared with men on whom the final estimate was long ago passed. But in point of fact there was not one of the five Philadelphia Senators who preceded him in the United States Senate that did not stand at times in far more disrepute than has yet been described of Senator Penrose by even his bitterest enemies. If, indeed, we could find some unfair or false comparison, usually to the effect that his "protection" was more of a name than a reality, we would be more than justified in saying that he was a man of whom Philadelphia was justly proud, and that he is unworthy of being classed with those who have disgraced the name of Pennsylvania. It is a thing which is not to be compared with men on whom the final estimate was long ago passed. But in point of fact there was not one of the five Philadelphia Senators who preceded him in the United States Senate that did not stand at times in far more disrepute than has yet been described of Senator Penrose by even his bitterest enemies. 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I stand in the dark; I beat on the door!
I stand in the dark; I beat on the door!
Through the storm I come; I cry out before
Let me in, Death!
For him that is sweet, and for him that is small,
I beat on the door, I cry, and I call!
Let me in, Death!

For he was my boy of the almond tree fair:
Let me in, Death!
For he was my boy of the almond tree fair:
Let me in, Death!

You broke it; it was no more free for the star;
Let me in, Death!
For he was my boy of the almond tree fair:
Let me in, Death!

You quenched it and left me this dark and the sword:
Let me in, Death!

I that was rich do ask you for alms:
Let me in, Death!
I that was full of life and joy and pain:
Let me in, Death!

Back to me now give the child that I had;
Let me in, Death!
Cast into mine arms this little sweet lad:
Let me in, Death!

You grow so good that you cannot hear?
Let me in, Death!
Unclasp the dim eye and unloose the dull ear:
Let me in, Death!

I will call so loud, I will cry so sore,
You must for shame's sake come open the door!
Let me in, Death!

—Lizette Wardlaw Reed in Lippincott's.

A DOCTOR'S STORY

He Granted His Ladylove's Request,
Then She Threw Him Over.

BY FRANCES SCHNEIDER.

"Not married yet nor going to be?"

"No."

"Why, Frank, I thought surely by this time?"

"The doctor moved uneasily in his chair and turned so that the electric light over his head did not shine full on his face."

"I am for you, doctor," he said, "but I had better not say so until I have seen you."

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Long ropes of pearls the mother sea flings down
To the winged emerald of the sea, the sea,
"You are in danger and I am in danger!"
Upon the beach, though clouds to westward
From the sea, the sea, the sea,
The light sea laughter, and the waves start
Back to the mother breast, again to start
And wave the green waves in a glittering crown.

White foam, green waves, such virtue in you lies
To the sea, the sea, the sea, the sea,
To him who, like the palm-tree, stands so tall,
For silver coolness and sweet grayish gold,
O strong, great mother, made to God's own
Who does not long to kiss her he die?
—Maurice Francis Egan in Lippincott's.

The Sinking of
The Birkenhead

Story of the Loss of a British Troopship
on the Coast of Africa.

BY ROBERT W. SISE.

In the closing days of the year 1851

the English troopship Birkenhead sailed

from Cork to perfect trim and in charge

of an able and gallant commander with

651 souls on board. Two months later

her shattered hull lay at the bottom of

the ocean off the African coast and of her

human freight only 193 remained alive.

While the disaster which intervened was

one of the most terrible of the many

which lie at the door of old ocean, it is

one of the most Englishmen can never think

without pride, for those saved included

all the women and children on board, and

the story of the loss of the Birkenhead

is a story of the most heroic and of the

most noble of the men who cheerfully

yielded their lives to save those of the

weaker ones and when all hope was gone

they died bravely and without flinching

or faltering.

It was a clear, bright morning in late

December, 1851, when the Birkenhead

steamed out of the harbor of Cork, bound

for the Cape of Good Hope, with her

hull crowded with troops destined to

relieve those at that time on the African

stations, the detachment being made up

of details from the Seventy-eighth high-

landers, the Twenty-third and the Forty-

first of the line, commanded by Lieuten-

ant Colonel Seton of the Seventy-eighth

highlanders. The soldiers were nearly

all detailed from the Cape of Good Hope

in the colonies, and many of them had

their families with them, being some 40

women and children on the ship.

The Birkenhead was a staunch and well

equipped vessel, and a thorough seaman, but

from the first there were forebodings of

disaster among her crew, for she was

what is known as an unlucky ship, one of

those unfortunate vessels with which

nothing seems to go right, and which

suffered a series of small mishaps almost

from the day of her launch. Seamen al-

ways fear a ship of this kind, and singu-

larly enough, their fear seems to be just-

ified to a certain extent, for the Cape of

Good Hope is a large proportion seems

to have happened to these unlucky ships.

Even in the early part of the voyage

the Birkenhead appears to have justified

her reputation, for on the second day of

sailing until she had crossed the bay of

Biscay she was buffeted by such a suc-

cession of gales as was almost unprece-

edented for that time of the year even in

the bay of Biscay, and several of the

ships were damaged, and several of the

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